

KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1860.

Our District Convention.

The time of holding our District Convention at Clinton, has been changed to Saturday 16th of May, which will enable our delegates to select an Electoral Candidate, knowing who have been nominated at Chattanooga and Memphis.

Delegates can be appointed in each County, the 6th Monday in May, where they have not yet been appointed. They will be chosen for Knox County on the first Monday in May. And it is desired that every County in this District, will send delegates to Clinton.

Spring Trade—Our Town.

Never before, within our recollection, has Gay Street exhibited a more animated scene than it now presents. There is much of life, activity and bustle, and the indications are that the Spring Trade has opened under favorable auspices. Our merchants, in laying in their stocks, seem to have competed with each other, as to who, among them all, should present the largest and most magnificent stock of — whether for the wholesale or retail trade. Certain it is, that the shelves and counters of our numerous stores, up stairs and down, never were more densely packed, with a brilliant and varied array of new, fashionable, and elegant goods, adapted to the wants of all, even the most gay and fastidious. We need not discriminate by making any invidious distinctions, but invite those coming to our town, to call and examine for themselves. The best stocks in the market are advertised in our paper. The spirited exertions made by the Knoxville merchants, to provide for the wants of all classes—their honorable course of dealing, merit success, and they no doubt will be liberally patronized, even by adjoining counties.

In this connection, we take occasion to say, that the Artisan and Mechanics of the city, are all actively engaged, are held in high repute, and each and all are busily employed in their respective spheres, realizing remunerative returns for their labors. The natural—no, to say unavoidable effect of all this activity, trade, and labor, is exhibited in the growing importance of our town, and the unmistakable signs of improvement, which, on every hill, in every valley, within the broad limits of the corporation, meet the eye. A number of new buildings are going up, and a number more are soon to be commenced. In a word, our town is prospering, its trade is growing brisk, and its population is daily increasing. Southern planters are purchasing lots in the suburbs, and erecting summer residences. This is not to be wondered at—not, as the town is, and all the surrounding country, for its beauty, its pure water, salubrious air—and the picturesque views afforded by the long ranges of mountains of either hand, towering high in grandeur, above the hills on either side of the beautiful Holston River, constituting our corporate limits on the South. Add to all this, the fact that we are a church-going people, intelligent, and providential for our hospitality—notted, we say, for all this, and for all these advantages, and even more, our march cannot be otherwise than onward!

We are remote from the Atlantic seaboard, it is true, but we are in connection by Railroad, and Telegraph lines, with our entire continent, as far as civilization has extended. We are in the center of a most productive, as well as extensive valley of country, pouring into our midst a most abundant trade. Back of us, for many miles, up and down the country, is a vast field, rich in all the elements of mineral and mechanical greatness. Coal and iron, and mineral spring, with Railroads in course of construction leading to them, we cannot do otherwise than prosper in Knoxville, with immense liberty, and ordinary energy on the part of our citizens.

Knoxville really combines many advantages, and offers a desirable location to those wishing to congregate in bunches of the mechanical art, or in manufacturing. Property is going up, and consequently now is the time above all others to purchase real estate. As our railroad north and south of us progress, as our population increases, and our manufacturing establishments multiply, the price of property will increase.

Influence of the Press.

The influence of the newspaper press upon the public mind, can hardly be overrated. We allude particularly, in this remark, to the changes in society, in the modes of thought, and the principles of action, which grow out of the fact that newspapers are published. Time was, when, to the million, the newspaper was hardly accessible. Private families never saw a daily paper, many scarce saw a weekly, and when a Goldsmith pleasantly remarked, village politicians clustered the news they discussed, though older than their sires. But now, as the result of steam and telegraph, and the increased contents of the newspaper sheet, items of important intelligence, from one part of the world, literally flashes upon all the rest. National distinction, like time and space, seem obliterated, and all the citizens of the world become cosmopolitan. We are not merely Americans, or British, or French, or European, or Asiatic, as we once were, but talk about what is occurring all over the world, with as much familiarity as our fathers used to discuss their local news.

It is said "distance lends enchantment to the view." At the rate we are proceeding, enchantment about to be disenchanted. Take the ever favorite subject of war. The survivor of the deadly strife used to return home, covered with scars, and tell of the scenes he had passed through, and describe the field of carnage. The newspapers have changed all that. The news is transmitted by lightning, and we have daguerrotypes before us the battle field, in all its revolting horrors. We read at once of the field of victory or the part of our army, and of the dark side of misery on the other. We are enlightened as to the actual cost in suffering and death, of every military engagement.

Bloodless Election.

The Republicans have lost their State by about 1500 votes. The Democrats, Whigs, Know-Nothing and Union men all united to overthrow the Republicans, and the combination was successful.

What the Democrats Done.

We have listened in the heat of the Democratic party for years, as to what they have been doing for the country and the people, when they were in power, both in the State and Federal government. And yet, the question comes up with more force than ever—what has the Democratic party done? We have never heard a satisfactory, sound, and unbiased answer to this question from a Democrat. When did ever this Democratic party control the welfare of Farmers and Mechanics? They boast of being the friends of the people, and their only friends. When did they ever legislate for the producing classes? What have they ever done to build up a system of Common Schools—to diffuse abroad the blessings of universal education? When did ever one of them, when in office, think of the poor man's burdens and the poor man's rights? Who among them all, from 10 cent Bushwicks down, ever legislated for the greatest good of the largest number? Claiming to be devoted to the interests of the four classes, we have labored all the time to build up aristocratic distinctions in society—they have made laws for the exclusive benefit of rich men and office-holders, and both have trodden the rights of the poor under foot. This is one of the reasons why we have opposed this Democratic party for the last quarter of a century.

Now, what is the remedy for this shameless hypocrisy—this unblushing abandonment of principle by the trading politicians, profligate leaders, and corrupt demagogues of the Democratic party? There is but one method, by which the evil can be cured—and that is an irreconcileable union between the farmers, mechanics, laborers, and honest men of the country, to oppose them at the ballot box.

As Seward to the Presidency. This has all been the work of Democracy.

There were 13 Whig Senators from the Slave States in 1855, and only 7 Whigs from the North. The Southern Whig Senators are all superseded, Maryland and Kentucky alone being those represented by a Whig, whose successor is already chosen. This is one thing that Democracy has accomplished for the South. What has occurred up to this memorable Spring of 1860, is still more remarkable. There are 25 Republican Senators from the Free States now, 15 Democratic Senators having been kicked out of their seats, because they went off with Democratic traitors and demagogues of the South, and violated their promise not to deal in Slavery agitation. Six States of the North, had two Democratic Senators before their violation of their Baltimore-Pierce resolution, and two idle Republicans of each State now apply their places. New Jersey and Illinois in 1855, had each two Democratic Senators, but now each has a Republican in the Senate. Connecticut then sent one Whig and one Democrat, but now she gives in two Whigs. So much for the nationality of their infernal Democracy, and its love, blessing, blinding, and devotion to the South, that has filled the country with tumult and disorder, and well nigh "danced to everlasting fame," both sections of the Union!

Contract the condition of the House in 1855, with what it now is. There were then 150 Democrats—there are now, 80, and ten of these are anti-Lecompton Republicans! Almost the entire North is now represented by Republicans in the House. What then has Democracy done for the South in the popular branch of the Federal Legislature, by the agitators of the Slavery question? Six States of the North, which in 1855, were represented wholly by Democrats, with the exception of one Senator and one Representative, are now represented by Republicans. This is doing for the South just what was promised at the time, by Bell, Crittenden, Taylor, Calhoun, Houston, and others, who told these stupid rotundities, and unprincipled agitators of the slavery question, that they would ruin the country, and damage the South. The six States to which we have referred, in place of the old 12 Democratic Senators, and 17 Representatives, now furnish the full number of THIRTY Republicans, and not a Democrat in the whole batch! Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, which were next to our on the side of Democracy, now furnish the most ardent supporters of the Free Soil party. This is doing for the South just what was promised at the time, by Bell, Crittenden, Taylor, Calhoun, Houston, and others, who told these stupid rotundities, and unprincipled agitators of the slavery question, that they would ruin the country, and damage the South. The six States to which we have referred, in place of the old 12 Democratic Senators, and 17 Representatives, now furnish the full number of THIRTY Republicans, and not a Democrat in the whole batch!

More Corruption Proven. Mr. Pettibone, the Democratic Book Binder at Washington, has made out before the Investigating Committee, that Judge Black, a member of the Cabinet, made certain alterations, or if the reader pleases, committed certain forgery, in a document that came from the President. The Administration threatens to prosecute Pettibone for perjury. Better prosecute Black for forgery, and indict Buchanan for countenancing all it!

Hon. Horace Maynard.

This gentleman, representing the Knoxville District in Congress, lectured before the "Anti-Slavery" in Washington, a few days ago. The Washington papers speak in high terms of the lecture, as a literary production of merit. We should say that Mr. MAYNARD is at home in a work of that sort. We have few such scholars in East Tennessee, if we even have any who are his equal.

The Spirit of the American Press.

This is the title of a paper just started in New York, the prospectus of which we published some time since. It is a handsome weekly, made up from the editorials of its contemporaries, without distinction of parties or localities. B. E. SMITH and Mr. PETERSON are the Editors, and they are making a splendid paper of it. We know Mr. SMITH, and know him to be a fine writer. Price only \$2 per annum.

Nelson's anti-Polygamy Bill.

This bill, intended to break up or reform Mormonism in Utah, introduced by Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, has passed the House by the decided vote of 140 to 60, and 60 against the name of the author who proposed it.

The Baltimore Convention.

The Constitutional Union Party of this Country, is to hold its nominating Convention in the City of Baltimore, on the 9th of May next, and we are pleased to have it in our power to say that the resolutions given to the call, is both cordial and general. It will truly be a National Convention, representing a National party, for every State in the Union will be represented there and then, save possibly California and Oregon, and even the former of these will be represented.

Blacks Interred.

The Republicans have lost their State by about 1500 votes. The Democrats, Whigs, Know-Nothing and Union men all united to overthrow the Republicans, and the combination was successful.

Democracy and Slavery.

The cause of the Democratic party, up to what they have been doing for the country and the people, when they were in power, both in the State and Federal government. And yet, the question comes up with more force than ever—what has the Democratic party done?

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ratic party done?

In the 3rd Congress, there were, in

the Senate, 15 Democrats and 16 Whigs,

from the Slave States, and 21 Democrats

and 7 Whigs from the free States, of a

total of 36 Democrats and 20 Whigs.

In the House, there were, from the Slave

States, thirty-eight Democrats and 22

Whigs; and from the free States, 31 Democ-

rats and 40 Whigs. In the Senate, there

were two free sojourns, and only four

of the poor men's burdens.

The slaves, the poor men's burdens,

had no representation in the Senate, and

none in the House.

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